

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1. Camp Douglas, U. T., Saturday Morning, June 11, 1864. No. 184.

from Alpha City and Oscar Valley, on Fridays, A. P. N.

Now, sir, we think it quite unfair to have papers, like yours, of such wide influence, give the impression, that it is an easy thing for any soldier, if he is only brave, and intelligent, and dutiful,

Fight your way up! How? Would you go out and challenge a rebel to single mortal combat, kill him and then challenge another? kill the second, and then challenge again? Military law will recognize no merit in that. Will you wait till a battle is fought, and then load and fire faster than your comrades? A coward may be as dextrous as you. Will you wait till a charge is made, and then show your bravery by rushing ahead of all the rest? Well, you may succeed in winning commendation, but in a thousand instances it would only be considered rash foolhardiness, and receive censure instead of praise. But supposing you gained the reputation of being brave and worthy, you are not sure that it will avail you anything towards promotion. When we charged the rebel works on St. Mary's Heights at Fredericksburg, the 3rd of last May (1863), the 26th New Jersey regiment of our brigade (the "Vermont Brigade") was put in ahead. The rebel fire broke them to pieces, and they were of no more account than a rope of sand. Our regiment was ordered to take their places and continue the charge. Many of the Jersey boys felt ashamed of the conduct of their regiment and joined with us and fought till the rebels were driven from the heights. They were not obliged to do so, but they said they didn't want the Vermonters to think that they were all cowards. Out of some 400 men, our regiment lost 142. Those boys voluntarily shared the same danger with us. I never heard that one of those brave boys was ever promoted; or that their bravery was mentioned in print. During the "seven days' fight," when we were suddenly attacked at White Oak Swamp, the 80th of June, '62, and men and horses fled in all directions, our regiment, after being broken to pieces by the suddenness of the attack, collected together again of its own accord, under a gallant artillery fire, and formed in line for defence. Many commissioned officers, as well as privates, supposing that their regiments were hopelessly scattered, fled straight to Harrison's Landing. We might all have done so and no court-martial would ever have said why did ye so? But where would the army have been? I know of whole companies in my own regiment that formed into line without a single commissioned officer being left to head them. This company did so. It was the same in several other regiments. After the officers had set such a cowardly example, it was pure foregone

150 A friend of ours reports that recently he overheard a conversation between two Democrats hereabouts. One had just returned from the Idaho mines. The Idaho man, in answer to an inquiry as to the party strength up in that country, replied: "We would have carried the Territory easy had it not been for the d—d Vigilance Committee. Why, sir, what they didn't hang they scared out of the country leaving us a small minority vote whereas if it hadn't been for the s— of them we had 'em." — *Shasta Outlook*



A Word to our Readers.

As it is made evident to us from time to time, that the object and purpose of our paper are to a considerable extent misunderstood—we propose fairly and squarely to explain the stand that we have taken—the grounds occupied by the *Vegette* from the beginning, and which it expects to maintain as long as the necessity which prompted the inception of its publication shall exist. The reason why we do this is because some people do not seem capable of comprehending the fact that a journal such as the *Vegette*, can be other than an experiment, instituted with a view to making money and to be dropped should it appear that the money is not forthcoming. This may hold very true of the trade of a huckster, the business of a grocer or the tenure and pay of assessments on a mining claim, but there is yet left in this world something higher and nobler than any of these and in which the amount of good done and not the amount of cash fingered, is to be made the criterion of the success of the experiment.

In this view the *Vegette* was begun, viz: first, and paramount to all other objects—to establish a thoroughly loyal journal in this Territory—none of your shaky, milk and water—this—that and the other journals, eager to hint a disloyalty which they dare not openly express, but a thorough going paper firm in its loyalty and true to our glorious Government. A second object of the paper, has been and will continue to be, the development of the Territory and its resources, mineral, agricultural and financial, which development is not to be accomplished without the dissemination of useful and popular knowledge among the masses, whose right it is to have the opportunity of learning what is going on in the world around them, that they may thus have an opportunity of seeing how other communities improve, and what they lack to keep pace with the onward march of civilization.

Again, this paper was established and has been conducted, as to its typographical execution and otherwise, by soldiers—men thoroughly competent in their business, who can command at any time in California at that business, the highest ruling prices, who have shown by volunteering at \$13 per month, that a higher object than mere pecuniary advantage has influenced them; and they all deem as intelligent men, that short of active service in the field, (from which circumstances, and not their own will, debars them,) they cannot better subserve the cause of their country than by thus devoting their time, talent and energy, to the objects above set forth, viz: the propagation of loyal sentiment and the development of a regenerated Utah.

We take pleasure in stating additionally, that when the time of the present hands shall have expired, and they shall return to civil life, other soldiers, printers too, will be here to keep up the good work. Let, then, no one lay the "flattering unction to his soul" that the *Vegette* will be discontinued from any such cause!

The pleasing portion of the work is that we have succeeded, and are now succeeding in both our objects to an extent beyond our most sanguine anticipations. The people are disenthraling themselves—they are looking out for their own interests on their own account—they are laying plans in accordance with the change that is even now taking place—treason open or concealed is obliged to be very guarded and secret in its utterances, and the community sees through the objects of those who would fain keep them (as has been hitherto done) in a worse condition than that of slaves on a Southern plantation. Our paper is extensively patronized, and still more extensively read in the Territory, and it has given abroad a true view of the condition of affairs in this Territory—such as would not have been allowed to come to light in the course of twenty years—had not the *Vegette* existed. The two-faced cant of dilettante letter writers, who, under the (to sensible people) transparent veil of temporary sojourners in this city, write in the interest of the powers that be, is seen through and appreciated at its proper

value, and in short, success has crowned our efforts in every respect. Understand then, once for all, ye of the rabid persuasion, that you spite not us; suit yourselves in withdrawing your support from the *Vegette*; that we recognize no such word or thing as patronage in our regard; that if you take it, we give you the worth of your money, and if you refuse to do so, we know full well that you will read its columns in some manner, and whether or no, they are producing their effect upon and around you. This is our stand and the object of our paper; we are successful in it, and not being a firm gotten up with a money making view, we can afford to publish the *Vegette* until all our objects shall have been accomplished; after the accomplishment of which desirable result, we may or may not, as suits ourselves, continue the *Vegette*; but with the publication until that time, nothing that you can do, will in the smallest degree interfere. We are above patronage and independent of every consideration, but the consciousness of pursuing faithfully a just and noble cause!

**THE WEATHER.**—The difference between the weather this year and last will be best understood by the following extract from the meteorological register kept at the Hospital at Camp Douglas, indicating the monthly mean of thermometer and hygrometer for the month of May each year: May, '63, thermometer, 66; hygrometer, 62.39; 1 day's rain, May 64, thermometer, 61.69; hygrometer, 57.09; 6 days' rain. In June of last year, the monthly mean of the thermometer was 75.16, and of the hygrometer 72.46, while up to the present, June of this year, presents a daily mean for the thermometer of but 59, and of the hygrometer of but 55.

**FIRST TRAIN FROM THE EAST.**—We call attention to the advertisement of Gilbert & Sons, merchants, Main street, Salt Lake City, who are in receipt of a large and extensive stock of merchandise, by the first through train from the East. Everything in the shape of dry goods, fancy goods, groceries, hardware and ready made clothing can be procured of them, and at reasonable prices. Call and see their stock.

**ABSENT COMPANIES.**—Letters received here lately from Co. K and M 2nd Cav., C. V., absent on detached service—the former north the latter south—represent that officers and men of both companies are in good health and spirits.

**FRUIT, ETC.**—Strawberries, grown peas and new potatoes are abundant in the market of this city, and find purchasers at rates that would have astonished us some years since!

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

CHICAGO, June 8th.

A dispatch from Dallas, Ga., dated the 3d, says: The enemy made seven distinct charges upon McPherson's lines last night, making a desperate effort each time to gain our works. The first charge was made at 10 o'clock and 50 minutes. Before the rebels withdrew, this charge was made along the whole line. Other charges were made upon the centre held by Sweeney's division of Dodge's corps, and Osterhaus' division of Logan's corps. The rebels were repulsed at each instance with terrible slaughter. Our men did not yield an inch at the time; the enemy advanced so suddenly that our skirmishers could not reach the main line, and accordingly, lay down on the ground and allowed the rebels to pass over them. Two companies of the 69th Illinois remained out all night in this manner, sometimes behind the rebel lines and sometimes between the two lines. They report the enemy's advance as in heavy columns, and they suffered terribly from our fire, but carried off most of their dead and wounded as they fell. Some of the outlying skirmishers were killed and some captured.

Alabama papers of the 28th ult., say that every train from the north comes loaded with wounded, and that there are already more there than they know what to do with.

Skirmishing along the whole line continued steadily on the 30th.

NEW YORK, June 8th.

Time's special says of the rebel attack on Sunday night, that the rebels made the assault just after dark in the evening, in front of Gen. Smith's brigade of the 2d corps that the whole lower strata of the atmosphere were a dense mist, and that under cover of this fog the enemy advanced in a strong line of battle and succeeded in reaching a point within pistol range of the works before they were discovered by our advanced pickets. No sooner did our outposts give the alarm than one sheet of fire burst forth from our ranks in front on both flanks of the enemy. In half an hour he fell back, leaving the ground covered with dead and wounded. Our loss is small.

Brigadier Gen. Barnard to-day took position as Chief Engineer of the army.

The *Herald's* correspondent in the 18th corps says our line runs nearly parallel with the Chickabominy in its main direction, but is exceedingly irregular. The entire length of the right is formed by Barnside's corps, the centre by Wright's corps, and the left by Hancock. Another correspondent says a large number of reinforcements arrived this evening (Sunday); our reinforcements outnumber our losses, and more are coming.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY POTOMAC, June 8.

Richmond papers of the 3rd received here, say that on Friday fourteen assaults were made by Grant on the right of their line, held by Kershaw, Hokes and Breckinridge; all were repulsed with great slaughter. It puts our loss at ten to twelve thousand, with one thousand prisoners; their men escaping almost unharmed, but they acknowledge we gained a partial success against Breckinridge, but that they subsequently recovered the ground. The *Sentinel* further says that Grant's object was to gain strong positions around Gains' mills, open a road to Bottom's rock and connect with Butler. His object was signally defeated. Our men are busily engaged digging towards the enemy's works. The attack on Sunday night was by one of our working parties.

BALTIMORE, June 8th.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock this morning. President Dennison in the Chair. Prayer by Rev. Goddard of Ohio. The Committee on the Order of Business, reported, and after amendments their report was adopted. Mr. King, of N. Y., Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made a majority report that the Missouri radicals be admitted, and that the Arkansas Delegates be admitted to seats without the right of voting; that the South Carolina Delegates be not admitted, and that those from the District of Columbia be admitted to seats without votes. The minority made a report, which was concurred in, that the majority report, except so much as referred to the exclusion of Delegates from Virginia, Arkansas, and the Territories of Colorado, Nevada and Nebraska from the right of voting, be accepted, and that that part of the majority report be rejected. Several amendments regarding the manner of admission of the Missouri Delegations were rejected. The question then recurred on the adoption of the majority report. A call for vote by States was made, resulting in the unanimous adoption of the majority report, admitting the radical delegation from Missouri.

CINCINNATI, June 8th.

A rebel force, supposed to be under command of John Morgan, made an entrance into Eastern Kentucky a few days ago. This morning they captured Mount Sterling. They also destroyed the bridges and tore up the track of the Central Railroad between Cynthiana and Paris, and cut the telegraph wires. Another gang attacked a passenger train on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad this morning, near Smithfield. Two passenger cars and a baggage car were burned; the express car was robbed, and the engine thrown off the track. None of the passengers were hurt.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The loan bill from the Secretary of the Treasury, reported in the House yesterday, authorizes the borrowing of four hundred million for the service of the next fiscal year ending June 30th, on coupon or registered bonds, redeemable after any period not more than forty years.

Secretary Chase is understood to have communicated a lot of \$500,000 to the New York banks. He is to draw on the banks and will give the banks six percent on the notes of deposit, to be used at the discretion of the banks.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

A dispatch from Gen. Grant, 3 o'clock yesterday, reports all quiet to-day.

A dispatch from Gen. Sherman, dated at Fort Worth, 8 p.m., 7th, says: I have been at Toombs Pass, and find it very admirable for our purpose. It is the gate through the most eastern spur of the Alleghenies, and now becomes as useful to us as it was to the rebels, being easily defended from either direction. The roads from the Alleghenies into Georgia are large and good, and the country here open. The dispatch further states that the enemy are not in our immediate front, but his signals are seen at Look Mountain and Kenesaw.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby, of the M., reports satisfactory progress in the reorganization of his command. (Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

A dispatch from Mr. Dana, at head quarters 8-30 last night, says: The Richmond *Examiner* of today speaks of the defeat of Gen. E. Jones, by Hunter, twelve miles beyond Stanton. Gen. Jones was killed on the 4th. His successor in command, retired to Waynesboro, and now holds the mountain between Charlottesville and Stanton. The paper further states no hospital or other stores were captured by Gen. Hunter. Another dispatch announces that our forces occupy Stanton. (Signed) STANTON.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.

The Senate yesterday confirmed Alfred Dennis as Agent for the Indians on the Upper Missouri, in Montana; Lathrop B. King, of Nebraska, to be Indian Agent for Utah; Vice Frederick W. Hatch removed; Jas. H. Wilber, of Oregon, to be Agent for the Yakama Indians in Washington Territory.

ST. LOUIS, June 8th.

A locomotive on the steamboat Express, exploded her boiler four miles east of here today, injuring twenty-five or thirty persons, several seriously.

BALTIMORE, June 8th.

Additional from the Convention: After the admission of the Missouri delegates the remaining proposition was offered as an amendment by Mr. King, that the delegates from Tennessee, Virginia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and all Territories which the majority report proposed to admit to seats without the right to vote, should have the right to vote, was put to the Convention. Lane asked for a division of the question as to vote as to States first and then Territories. A second was formed, the division was called for and the Convention voted, ayes 110, nays 155, giving the Tennessee delegates a right to vote, their votes were held as to the admission of Arkansas and Louisiana with the right to vote, with the same result. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Mr. Raymond, from the Committee on Resolutions, reports the following:

1st. *Resolved*, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution of the United States, and that every citizen should be prepared to sacrifice his life and property in its defense, and that every citizen should be prepared to sacrifice his life and property in its defense, and that every citizen should be prepared to sacrifice his life and property in its defense.

*Resolved*, That we approve the determination of the United States not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostile attitude and a return to their past allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor to compel the suppression of rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrificing patriotism, heroic valor and undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

*Resolved*, That as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion and must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which our Government in its own defense has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil: we are in favor further, of such amendments to the Constitution to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

The next resolution thanks the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy for their gallant and heroic achievements in defense of the country.







**Chaplain's Story.**  
[From B. F. Taylor's letters to the Chicago Journal.]  
Writing of sermons, did you ever make one at a field-preaching at the front? If not I must give you a homely little picture I saw yesterday, which by the calendar was Sunday. Blundering past a rusty camp, the tents stained and rent, I came upon a group of about as many as met of old "in an upper chamber," and not an officer among them, unless it might be a sergeant. They were seated upon logs, and the Chaplain was just leading off in a hymn, that floated up and was lost, like a bird in a storm, amid the clash of bands and the rumble of army wagons, in the valley below. The Chaplain wore a hat with a feather in it, that he might have been born in, for any evidence I have to the contrary; for during the entire services, praise, prayer and preaching, the voice came out from beneath the hat with a feather in it. Perhaps it would have struck you as irreverent, but it may be that he feared the misfortune of the wolf who talked hoarsely with little Red Riding Hood, because he had a cold in his head. At the heels of the Chaplain as he preached, a kettle was bubbling over a fire, and a soldier boy on his knees beside it was apparently worshipping the hardware. But he was no idolater for all that, since a closer look discovered him fishing in it for something with a fork.  
Around the preacher, but just out of sermon range, boys were smoking, darning, chatting, reading, having a frolic; the voice of a muleteer came distinctly up from below, as he damned the hearts of his six in hand—for no teamster I ever heard was so wild as to swear at a mule's soul; the passing trains of ammunition crushed the chaplain's sentences in two, and now and then whistled a truant word away with them; but he kept right on, clear, earnest, sensible—no matter for the hat with a feather in it—and I could not help feeling a profound respect for the preacher and the little group around his feet. The result of my observation of chaplains is already a matter of record in your columns, but I must say that I have seen little reason to vary my opinion, that there is no officer in a regiment, between cook and Colonel, so utterly useless as an inefficient chaplain, nor so decidedly damaging to an unworthy one. Said a private Colonel to the question, "What shall we do with that rebel we have taken—he says he is a chaplain?" "Do!" returned the colonel, "keep him, d—n him; we are out of a chaplain." Now, the doctrine of total depravity is a good deal like the adverbial sink in the old time parsing; when we found a word and did not know what to do with it, we called it an adverb. So people are apt to credit an evil to total depravity, when perhaps but for them it might not have existed at all. The chaplain, that Colonel was just "out of," might have been a good man, but he was a good man out of place. He lacked—to borrow a word from the artillerymen—"the heavy metal" of character; did not carry guns enough to inspire respect. One man, like Gen. Howard, commanding the 4th corps, practices sermons with the week through, without saying a word, that put all men around him upon their honor.  
**A ROBBER STORY.**—A sovereign of Persia, Khourim Kahn, acknowledged, without shame and with the crown upon his head, that he had been a robber; and he would amuse himself by relating many of his deeds, which in our day, would be regarded as beyond the pale of conscience. "When I was a poor soldier in the camp of Nadir Shah," he would say, "I was driven

by poverty to steal from a certain store a saddle mounted with gold, left there by an Afghan chief to be repaired. A short time after, I learned that the owner of the store had been imprisoned and sentenced to be hung. My conscience was troubled. I went to the store and replaced the article I had stolen, putting it exactly in the same spot whence I had taken it, and remained at a little distance to watch if it was observed by the saddler's wife. When she saw the saddle she uttered a cry of joy, and dropped on her knees imploring blessings from above upon the person who had brought back the stolen article, and wished he might one day possess a hundred such saddles. I am persuaded," added Khourim Kahn, "that the earnest prayers of that old woman have influenced my destiny, and helped me to attain the glory and splendor she desired for me."  
**SOMEWHAT EXCITED.**—The Nevada (Cal.) Transcript tells a story of a man who lived in one of the mining towns not far from Nevada. He was in the latter town when the news of Grant's victory was received, and being anxious to give the news to his fellow townsmen, mounted a horse and rode home in hot haste. In the words of the Transcript:  
"He reached his port of destination and started for a saloon where the citizens had congregated to hear of the events that transpired during the day. For our purpose we will call him Bill, and we hope our readers will pardon us for publishing the profanity used by Bill, for without it the anecdote would be tame and Bill's feelings would not be properly appreciated. As soon as he came into the saloon, the crowd, seeing he was out of breath, nearly all exclaimed:  
"Any news, Bill?"  
"You bet your life!"  
"Well, what is it?"  
"There has been the d—dest fight the world ever heard of 'twixt the army."  
"Who whipped?"  
"Grant, of course!"  
"Any prisoners taken, killed and wounded?"  
"J—e—e—rooz!m! About four hundred thousand prisoners taken and a thousand cannon!"  
"Any general officers captured?"  
"Any general officers! Well, some! They took Grant and Lee!"  
The sale of hashish has been prohibited in Constantinople.  
**JAMES LINFORTH,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
208 BATTERY STREET,  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory,  
Austin, Nevada Territory.  
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. ap24  
**NEW**  
WE are now prepared to supply Blank Mining Deeds to parties desiring them. Having received a good supply of paper, we can fill any order with which we may be favored, for all the necessary blanks or forms required by mining companies or others.  
**TELEGRAPH COAL BED.**  
\$4 per ton.  
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this mine at the above rate.  
Orders left at the Telegraph Office or at the Mine, will be promptly attended to.  
GEO. W. CARLETON,  
Great Salt Lake City, April 6th, 1894.  
**C. OLIVE,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Main St. opposite Town Clock, S. S. L. City.  
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.  
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. my14  
**FOR SALE.**  
Gunny Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing Boxes of all sizes, at the S. S. L. City. ap24

**ATTENTION! ATTENTION!**  
**BRING IN YOUR PRODUCE!**  
**A. GILBERT,**  
(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected  
**STOCK OF DRY GOODS**  
Consisting of  
**COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS.**  
**CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS**  
and other  
**STAPLES,**  
Selected Expressly for this Market.  
Also offers on reasonable terms,  
GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SUGARS,  
SOAP, etc., etc., etc.,  
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GROCERY.  
On Terms to Suit.  
**EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES**  
Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.  
ap24 **A. GILBERT**  
**RANSOROFF & CO.,**  
New Goods! New Goods!!  
FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
**SPRING GOODS,**  
Consisting in  
French Lawns, Chambrays, Calicoes,  
etc., etc., etc.,  
In Fact Everything in the Ladies' Line.  
Boots, Shoes, Clothing and Furnishing Goods.  
**The Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust and Coin.**

**By Laws of the Territory of Utah.**  
At a meeting of the miners of the Valley Mining District, held at the Spring, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1894, Wm. Hamblin was called to the Chair, and Stephen Sherwood appointed Secretary. The Chairman announced the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of adopting the following Laws to govern and control the mining operations of the district, which were passed:  
**ARTICLE 1st.** This district shall include that portion of territory situated in the Territory of Utah, as follows: Commencing at the Spring at the head of Meadow Valley, in Lincoln county, U. T., and running thence due north thirty miles; thence due east thirty miles to the north thirty miles; thence due south thirty miles to the aforesaid Spring.  
**ARTICLE 2d.** The extent of a claim on any quartz lode or mineral vein, shall be five hundred feet to the claim along the lode, with a width of five hundred feet on each side of the lode, including all its dips, angles, and depth, width, offshoots, out-crops, variations and the minerals and other valuable contents contained. The discoverer and locator of a lode shall be entitled to one claim on the discovery.  
**ARTICLE 3d.** No person will be permitted to hold more than one claim by location on any one vein; by purchase, any number of claims can be held.  
**ARTICLE 4th.** All claims shall be measured on a horizontal line, and numbered, 1, 2 and 3, if from the discovery claim either way.  
**ARTICLE 5th.** Each Company must do one faithful days work on their claim in each month after the same shall have been located one year; on a failure to do so, the claim or claims, will be subject to re-location by any other person; provided, however, that if the Company are prevented from working by local insurrection or rebellion, a failure to do so, will not forfeit their claims.  
**ARTICLE 6th.** All examinations of records must be made in the presence of the Recorder or his Deputy.  
**ARTICLE 7th.** Work done in any tunnel, cut, shaft, drift, water ditch or water privilege, in good faith, shall be considered as being done on the claim owned by such person or persons, or company.  
**ARTICLE 8th.** Every claim, whether by an individual or company, located, shall be recorded within ten days after date of location.  
**ARTICLE 9th.** All claims for gold surface diggings in this district shall be two hundred feet in length, and two hundred feet in width.  
**ARTICLE 10th.** Locators on veins of coal or iron, shall be entitled to five hundred feet for each location, and five hundred feet additional for the discoverer; and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.  
**ARTICLE 11th.** All locations made on water for mining, ditch, mill privilege, or for irrigation purposes, shall be respected, and the same be recorded in the book or books of the District Recorder, and shall in all other respects be subject to and enjoy all the privileges and immunities of these laws.  
**ARTICLE 12th.** Whenever three hundred dollars shall have been expended upon the claims of any company in this district, the ground so claimed by said company, shall be deemed as belonging in fee, to the locators or company thereof and their assigns; and the same shall not be subject to location or relocation by other parties ever after, except by an acknowledged abandonment by the company, of the ground, which shall be constructed to mean an entire abandonment after lying idle for one year, except in cases where claims are in litigation.  
**ARTICLE 13th.** No person shall be permitted to vote in this district—under these laws—unless he is a claim holder (pertaining to mining) and a resident of the district ten days previous to the election.  
**ARTICLE 14th.** An special election can only be called by written notices, posted up in at least three public places in the district, and signed by at least one half of the voters of the district; said notices shall be posted up by the Recorder twenty days prior to the election.  
**ARTICLE 15th.** It shall be the duty of the Recorder (if required by the locator) to give a certificate of the merits and bounds of each claim or number, recorded, and receive a compensation of fifty cents each.  
**ARTICLE 16th.** There shall be a District Recorder elected from among the miners of the district, whose duty it shall be to record all numbers of claims presented for the purpose, giving the name of each number and owner, and receive a sum, not exceeding one dollar from each number or owner; provided, however, that it shall not be lawful for the Recorder to record any claim that conflicts with a prior location. The Recorder shall hold his office for one year, or until his successor is chosen, which successor can only be elected by a majority of the miners previous to the expiration of the term of the Recorder.  
**ARTICLE 17th.** On motion of Thomas Hamblin, Stephen Sherwood was elected Recorder of the Valley Mining District, March 15th, A. D. 1894. On motion, the meeting adjourned.